

LIBURNIA SCUTELLATA, *sp. n.*

Developed form.

♂. Dusky testaceous. *Scutellum* at the base with a black spot on each side of the central keel, beyond the side keels entirely black.

Head dusky testaceous, longer than broad; *crown* slightly widening from the base to the anterior margin, keels paler than the disc, acute, prominent; central keel imperceptible on the anterior margin; anterior triangular fovea small, the two basal foveæ large, deep. *Face* dusky testaceous, keels paler than the disc, central keel almost imperceptible on the frons. *Antennæ* dusky testaceous.

Thorax: *pronotum* dusky testaceous, keels paler than the disc, the latter posteriorly inclined to pale fuscous, and in the middle with a small distinct puncture on each side of the central keel; sides, exterior to the keels, piecous; behind each eye, and adjoining the very narrowly white posterior margin, are four minute whitish spots, the inner one slightly remote from the other three, which are close together. *Scutellum* pale brownish-yellow, darker in the middle on each side of the central keel, on either side of which at the base is a black spot; disc, to within a short distance of the apex, convex, beyond the side keels black, side margins brownish-yellow. *Elytra* clear, transparent; nerves dusky testaceous, inclined to fuscous towards the apex, not granulated; marginal nerve from the apex of the elytrus round to in a line with the same on the anterior margin, black. *Legs* fuscous; *thighs* dark fuscous, paler at the apex; *tibiæ*—3rd pair dusky testaceous, outer margin and apex paler; *tarsi*—3rd pair fuscous grey, apex of the 3rd joint and *claws* black.

Abdomen above, black; beneath black, posterior margin of the two last segments very narrowly yellow; last genital segment and styloid processes black, the latter somewhat bill-hook shaped at the apex. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

In the shape of the head, somewhat like the developed form of *L. leptosoma*; apparently belonging to the same section as, but much more slender than, that species. The large Δ -shaped character formed by the posterior margin of the head and the converging side keels, the markings on the pronotum, and the form of the styloid processes, separate it from all other species with which I am acquainted.

Taken by the Rev. T. A. Marshall at Darent, but the time of capture not known.

Lee: September, 1873.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF EXOTIC RHOPALOCERA.

BY THE REV. R. P. MURRAY, M.A.

LYCENA PHEBE, *sp. n.*

Male purplish-blue, with a somewhat narrow brown border to the hind margins, and on the posterior wings to the costa also. Female

brown, shot with blue at the base and on the disc; hind margin with a series of indistinct brown dots, surmounted by crescents of the same colour. Under-side pale brown; fore-wing with a discoidal streak closing the cell, slightly edged with whitish; towards the hind margin a transverse row of rather elongated brown spots edged with whitish; beyond this is a row of brown crescents surmounted by whitish, and along the hind margin are small brown dots faintly surrounded by whitish. These markings are generally very indistinct. Hind-wing: a basal row of spots, a discoidal streak closing the cell, a curved and angulated row of spots, and some indistinct marginal markings. All the spots are surrounded with whitish, and very indistinct crescents of the same colour surmount the marginal markings, and give the appearance in many cases of a whitish band. Fringe dirty white, unspotted.

Expanse, 8—10 lines.

This species has long stood under this name in the collection of the British Museum, but does not appear to have been described. I have received it from South Australia and Brisbane through the kindness of Mr. H. Ramsay Cox and Mr. Miskin.

LAMPIDES CASSIOIDES, *sp. n.*

Size and general appearance of *L. Cassius*, Cram., to which this species is closely allied. It differs in the much more blotched appearance of the under surface of the wings, arising from the larger size of the brown markings; there is a third very small metallic eye at the anal angle of hind-wing, in addition to the two found in *L. Cassius*, and the blue in these eyes is much darker and less vivid than in that species. There is a small filiform tail at the extremity of the first median nervule of the hind-wing. I have received it from Brisbane.

Mount Murray, Isle of Man:

August 28th, 1873.

ONISCIGASTER WAKEFIELDI, A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF
EPHEMERIDÆ FROM NEW ZEALAND.

BY R. M'LACHLAN, F.L.S.

If, as appears possible, the endemic fauna of New Zealand is not rich in species, and has a natural tendency to become extinct, and be replaced